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ance for annual leave and Government fringe benefits.

Finally, my bill would exempt, for this purpose, application of appropriate provisions of present law governing appointment in the competitive service, advertising requirements other than in the case of an organization of stenographic reporters, and the classification and General Schedule pay rate sections.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUGHES). The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3696) to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for the temporary or intermittent employment of experts, consultants, or stenographic reporters, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. Moss, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

#### S. 3697—INTRODUCTION OF CLEAN LAKES ACT OF 1970

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, 2 weeks ago Congress adopted the Water Quality Improvement Act conference report, clearing the way for the enactment of a comprehensive program to improve the deteriorating condition of our waterway. Its passage marked the culmination of a long struggle to strengthen the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

I was especially pleased by this action because the conference report retained the clean lakes research provision originally introduced by Senator BURDICK and me in 1966. It will enable the Federal Government to undertake basic research or to make grants for studies into the cause and prevention of lake pollution.

This is an important first step in what I hope will be a concerted campaign to restore the thousands of lakes which are jeopardized by pollution.

But we need to move immediately beyond research and study and begin implementing programs to restore and preserve these lakes.

Many of the Nation's small fresh water lakes are deteriorating. Some of these lakes are in such desperate condition that they cannot wait for the research processes set up by the recently-passed clean lakes provision.

It is to this problem that I am addressing my new legislation.

The bill I am introducing today is an extension of the program just approved by the Congress. It is in line with the conclusion reached by the 1967 House Committee on Government Operation's report "To Save America's Small Lakes" which stated:

A twin-pronged approach to the problem of accelerated eutrophication would seem desirable—an expanded program of basic research to add to the limited knowledge about the eutrophication processes and their effective and economical control, plus immediate action in the form of demonstration projects utilizing present knowledge and skills.

The new clean lakes bill would establish a coordinated program of increased waste treatment and lake cleansing utilizing the latest technology. It is aimed at rehabilitating the lakes which are in particularly poor condition.

I am concerned about the hundreds of lakes which already have been fouled by

man's carelessness; lakes which have been used as a convenient dumping area for municipal, industrial and agricultural wastes.

Municipal sewage is increasing, filled with phosphorous materials from detergents or human wastes. In many instances, it is dumped untreated into nearby lakes.

Industries find it expedient to locate adjacent to lakes where they can pump their chemical-filled discharges.

Lakes also suffer from agricultural runoffs. Overflows contaminated with pesticide, herbicide, and fertilizer residues wash into the lakes. Siltation adds to the load.

Unlike moving rivers, lakes have no flushing system to purge themselves of these burdens.

The unrelieved surge of nutrients into these lakes causes the waters to be enriched past their capacity. The problem becomes one of eutrophication—the aging of lakes.

The elements added to the lakes by sewage and runoffs act as fertilizers of aquatic growth, causing a veritable population explosion of algae. These plants have a self-generating cycle and create an increasing demand on the oxygen in the water, thus killing desirable bacteria which work naturally to cleanse the water.

Meanwhile, lakebeds fill with sludge and debris, and the marine life chokes and dies.

A recent survey by the University of Minnesota indicated that the State's once-sparkling lakes are gradually taking on a new color—green. The study identifies sewage seeping from inadequate disposal systems of lakeshore homes as the main source of pollution. It also notes that runoff of fertilizers from farmland and nutrients from cattle feedlots reduce the water quality of many lakes. Municipal sewage is dumped directly into the waters of 34 major recreational lakes studied.

The problems are not endemic to the 11,500 lakes in Minnesota which are in excess of 10 acres. Many of the more than 100,000 fresh water community lakes in the Nation are being victimized by the same problems.

Our lakes have too often been forgotten in the rush to improve our environment. Since lakes are so essential to our way of life and represent such an irreplaceable resource, it is obvious that they cannot be neglected.

Yet, unless restorative measures are taken soon, many of our priceless lakes will be irretrievably lost.

The bill I am introducing today recognizes the desperate plight of these lakes and provides for a plan to reclaim these waterways.

There are four major points covered in this new Clean Lakes Act.

First, the bill authorizes an increase in the Federal grant now available under section 8(b) of the Water Pollution Control Act for treatment works which are located near or adjacent to a lake and which discharge treated wastes into the lake or tributary waters. The increase would be to a maximum of 65 percent of the costs, if the State pays at least 20 percent of the costs. To be eligible for

this increase, enforceable water quality standards must be established and the works be consistent with the plan for the implementation, maintenance, and enforcement included in the standards. These works must discharge only treated water, and industries hooking up to the municipal system must provide pretreatment of their wastes. The bill authorizes an annual appropriation of \$150 million for fiscal years 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975 for the purpose of funding these increased grants.

Second, the bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to provide technical and financial assistance to the States and municipalities in carrying out a comprehensive program of pollution control. This would include the use of harmless chemicals to destroy unwanted supplies of algae that accelerate the aging process of lakes, the dredging of lake bottoms to remove decaying sludge and other noxious pollutants, the recovery of overgrowth of algae and trash from the surface, and the improvement of lake shores. The bill authorizes up to 80 percent Federal grants for this program from a total appropriation of \$900 million over a 4-year period beginning in fiscal year 1972.

Third, the bill authorized the use of experienced Federal water resource agencies such as the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers, to help carry out this program under agreements with the States.

Fourth, the bill provides measures to enforce water quality standards for lakes subject to this program. These measures include penalties and injunctive relief.

I believe we must take these steps if we are to save these troubled waters.

There are several techniques which can be employed to clean the lakes.

Obviously, we can move to upgrade the waste treatment facilities to cut back the flow of nutrients into their waters. This is a preventive procedure. There are other direct measures to be used to rid the lakes of pollution.

Chemicals are being developed which attack algae forms, but do not harm the fish life of the lakes. Copper sulfate has been used in the past to control algal blooms for a short period of time. Experiments are also being conducted with alum, which sinks surface sediments, and with lime, which attacks the acidity in some "bog lakes." Recent research efforts at the Cincinnati Water Research Laboratory resulted in the discovery of a virus which is parasitic, specifically to blue-green algae.

Dredging and surface screening operations have proven successful in clearing lakes of sludge, weeds and other undesirable contents.

It was heartening to read last week in the Washington Evening Star of a special treatment for the Snake Lake in Wisconsin which was less costly than dredging or screening. This consisted of literally flushing the lake's waters into a nearby earth area. There the foul water was strained through a natural filter of sand to seep back into the lake bed. The project, administered by the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources through a grant from the Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission, has appar-

ently been a success. The cost was \$10,000 to pump the lakes 21 million gallons.

I am hopeful that we can correct these problems for the benefit of future generations. Lakes provide not only a source of water but offer recreational outlets, scenic sites for homes, and spiritual uplifting.

Our lakes are a priceless commodity. To delay action in cleaning our lakes is to risk losing them. We cannot afford to do this.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHWEIKER). The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3697) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MONDALE (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement, prepared by the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK), be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHWEIKER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The statement of Mr. BURDICK is as follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR BURDICK

Mr. BURDICK. I am pleased to join the Senator from Minnesota as a co-sponsor of the new Clean Lakes bill.

I well remember that Senator Mondale and I first introduced Clean Lakes legislation nearly four years ago.

We felt that while considerable attention was being paid to the water quality in our rivers, many of the Nation's lakes were deteriorating because of the lack of a Federal program. At that time we proposed a comprehensive program aimed at revitalizing these lakes through the prevention, removal and control of pollution. We originally sought to do this through Federal grants establishing pilot projects in connection with State or municipal agencies. This work was designed to develop new or improved methods to control lake pollution.

With the enactment of the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970, we have completed the first step. This Act includes a provision for Federal grants for basic research into the cause and cures of lake pollution.

It is my understanding that the latest proposal by the Senator from Minnesota would go one step further. Is that correct?

Mr. MONDALE. That is correct. The new Clean Lakes bill is aimed at saving many of the lakes throughout our Nation which need restorative action now. The bill would authorize the use of our latest technology in a program to stop lake pollution through the expansion of waste treatment facilities, and also to implement a program of lake cleaning through such methods as surface screening, dredging, use of harmless chemicals and flushing.

Mr. BURDICK. Is there evidence that these techniques can be successful?

Mr. MONDALE. There are a number of projects being undertaken by those interested in saving our lakes, and they report success. It is obvious that what works for one lake will not necessarily work for another. The flushing treatment which has proved successful in Wisconsin is designed for smaller lakes which have become filled with slime. On the other hand, there are indications that lakes clogged with weeds and marine growth can be cleared through a harvesting process. There are different techniques for different problems, and there is sufficient evidence that they work to warrant projects to clean up our polluted lakes.

Mr. BURDICK. The Clean Lakes bill proposes to use such Federal agencies as the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. MONDALE. Yes. I believe this gives our government an excellent opportunity to turn the expertise of its agencies toward remedying pollution. In many instances, Federal projects have contributed toward pollution and the destruction of our natural resources. Lake restoration would seem to be a particularly constructive project for these agencies.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

S. 3388

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. SCOTT) I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BOGGS) be added as a cosponsor of S. 3388, to establish an Environmental Quality Administration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EAGLETON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

S. 3484

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. BROOKE), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. HART), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MCCARTHY), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MCGOVERN), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. PACKWOOD), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY), the Senator from Texas (Mr. YARBOROUGH), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. YOUNG) be added as cosponsors of S. 3484, the Marine Environment and Pollution Control Act which I introduced February 19.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SAXBE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

S. 3491

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. TYDINGS) be added as a cosponsor of S. 3491, the Mined Lands Restoration and Protection Act, which I introduced February 23.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SAXBE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

S. 3505

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON) I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. ANDERSON), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CHURCH), the Senator from Utah (Mr. MOSS), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MCGOVERN), the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. NELSON), the Senator from Montana (Mr. METCALF), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. JORDAN), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. FANNIN), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. HANSEN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. HATFIELD), the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BELLMON) be added as cosponsors of S. 3505, to

amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAVEL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

S. 3619

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON), and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. MCINTYRE), be added as cosponsors of S. 3619, to create, within the Office of the President, an Office of Disaster Assistance, to revise and expand Federal programs for relief from the effects of major disasters, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EAGLETON). Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF A JOINT RESOLUTION

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 61

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MCCARTHY), I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing, the names of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. YARBOROUGH) be added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 61, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights of men and women.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAVEL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATE RESOLUTION 384—RESOLUTION REPORTED TO AUTHORIZE ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following original resolution (S. Res. 384); which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 384

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the Ninety-first Congress, \$20,000, in addition to the amounts and for the same purposes, specified in section 134(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act, approved August 2, 1946.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 211

Mr. BROOKE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. SYMINGTON), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BOGGS), and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. BIBLE), be added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 211, seeking agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics on limiting offensive and defensive strategic weapons and the suspension of test flights of reentry vehicles.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, re-